

the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD] to Libya.

In that matter, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BACHUS] has expressed the concerns of all Members about any Member of Congress traveling to Libya. In an effort to be helpful, and in my capacity as chairman of the Committee on International Relations and in the exercise of our committee's oversight responsibilities, I will inquire of the administration what laws and regulations, if any, would apply to travel by any Congressman to Libya, and whether any of those laws or regulations may have been violated.

I will be undertaking a review of this matter. I assure the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BACHUS] that I will promptly share with him the response of the administration to our inquiries.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BACHUS].

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, on September 18, I wrote the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD] and told him how important I thought it was that he give a public explanation for his trip to Libya. When I received no response to that letter, I noticed 2 days ago my intention to file a privileged resolution. That resolution I read in full to this body two nights ago.

It is very important that our body know the facts and circumstances surrounding this visit. It was, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] noted, to an outlaw nation, a nation which is presently, not sometime in the past, but is presently engaged in terrorist activity in several countries.

I have again called on the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD] today to make a public explanation. I welcome the assurances of the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] that the committee will be looking into these facts.

What I intend to do at this time is not to go forward with my resolution, but I will note that if the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD] does not make a full and complete explanation of his trip, as I have outlined in the resolution, that in the interests of this body and its integrity, and because the American people have a right to an explanation, I will renounce my resolution next week or the week after.

I again call on the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD], and I know other Members of the body share my opinion, that he make a full and complete explanation of his trip to Libya.

It is my understanding that the Committee on International Relations, and it was from earlier conversations, that they are going to do an investigation into this trip which I hope will include talking to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD] and asking the gentleman from Alabama for an explanation of his trip. I will be looking forward to that.

I believe that it is a much better forum, if it is done before the Committee on International Relations, it is done in a public hearing, and this is

something that we will just have to follow day by day. But the American people deserve and I think demand an explanation. It is against the law for anyone to travel to Libya. It is against the law for a United States Congressman to travel to Libya. The laws apply to everyone, including U.S. Congressmen.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

#### ON A RESPECTFUL APPROACH TO INQUIRY INTO MEMBER'S TRAVEL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Ms. WATERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I came to the floor because I wanted to make sure that any attempts to try and answer for the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD] or to describe what he may or may not have done be characterized in a way that would not indict him without his having an opportunity to deal with this issue. He is not here.

As chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus, I pay special attention, of course, to those members of the Caucus. I wish that they always be represented in the right way, and whenever there appears to be a problem unfolding, I want to make sure that we do everything that we can to see to it that they are handled with respect.

Mr. Speaker, I have talked with the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BACHUS] about this, and I am convinced that he simply, in the interests of his constituents in the State of Alabama, is simply attempting to have some questions answered that have been raised by people in Alabama. I respect that.

I do wish, however, that this issue not become something that is debated on the floor while in fact there is a complaint now pending in the Ethics Committee. Normally, if there is a complaint, it would be handled in the body that is constructed to handle these kinds of concerns. It is a little bit unusual to talk about some protracted debate either in committee or on the floor.

I would hope that something happens between now and next week that would cause this to be not only deposited as it is in the Ethics Committee, but discussed there. I suppose we could end up discussing these kinds of concerns ad nauseam.

As I reviewed, kind of, the record over a period of time about travel, I guess there have been some questions from time to time about travel to Cuba, even at one point to Vietnam and other places, where I think we have some restrictions or sanctions, but it has not occupied the committee or the House. If there is a complaint filed, it is taken up there.

So let me just say that I rise today on behalf of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD], to say that certainly he has not had the opportunity to have his say; that he has responded to some inquiries that have been made

in an unofficial way, I think, by the State Department. The State Department has made it clear they are not investigating him. They simply have almost a perfunctory duty to raise some questions about travel to certain areas where there may be some restrictions.

As far as we know, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD] has done nothing wrong. He is not in violation of anything. Even when sometimes it appears that there is travel to restricted places, there are ways and waivers which allow for travel if they do not violate certain things, like the use of passports, money transactions.

□ 1415

So based on what I know, I am convinced that the gentleman from Alabama's actions are honorable and that he has not in any way violated any laws or the responsibilities and trust that are placed in him by virtue of his being a Member of Congress.

So I wanted to be here today to say that I respect the gentleman's concern. I do think that there is some continued discussion that can take place about how to proceed with this, and with that I would happily be involved with the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD] next week to see how we can move this in a fashion that we can all feel good about.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. WATERS. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I respect what the gentlewoman said, and I agree with what she has said in part. I would say that there are many questions because we simply do not know, we have not had an explanation. And until we have an explanation, it is hard for us to make final judgment, and that is basically what I have asked for.

Ms. WATERS. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, not that I am the legal adviser on this, but if I were to advise him, now that a complaint has been filed with the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, I would confine my explanations to the body that is taking a look at the issue, should they decide to do that, and I would wait to see how they were going to handle it, rather than trying to come to the floor and present a defense when he has not really been charged with anything, or to provide an explanation that may complicate proceedings that may be underway or may get underway.

So I wish that we would not take his lack of a response to the gentleman's request as an unwillingness to discuss it; but rather, now, I think he is put in a position where he has to make some decisions about what is the appropriate response and in what manner that will be done.

#### GREAT FUTURE FOR OUR NATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from New

York [Mr. PAXON] is recognized for 30 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. PAXON. Mr. Speaker, I do not think there is any doubt in the minds of most of our constituents back home that the best days of this Nation are ahead of us. We have always been a nation that has looked ahead with great hope and the belief that the future is ours to shape, and I think we can subscribe to that notion today more than ever before.

I am proud of the work this Congress has done since we Republicans took control of this institution in 1994. The American people wanted real change and we have done what we can to try to provide that change and a real difference in the way this Congress is operated, looking forward, moving this country ahead, whether it was the institutional reforms we put in place on the opening day, whether it was welfare reform or immigration reform, the Freedom to Farm Act, and so many other pieces of legislation.

In the last Congress and in this Congress legislation has addressed important issues that for so long had been pushed aside and not really taken to fruition, to move those issues forward and solve these problems; whether it trying to address the problems of a Medicare system that was in financial failure, we have now passed legislation to extend the life of the Medicare system that saved the lives of my parents; whether or not it was for many years setting aside the issue of tax relief for working families, this Congress this summer moved forward with an important step forward in providing tax relief in the form of a \$500 per child tax credit, and death tax and capital gains tax relief.

But certainly one of the most important and historic things we have done is focus our attention on the effort to balance our Nation's budget. For so long this Congress would spend our children and grandchildren's money. We would use their credit cards, put the bills on their home mortgages so that 30, 40, 50 years from now they would be paying the bills for today. And in 1994, with the Contract With America, the Republican Party said right out in front of this Capitol, just a few steps from where I speak today, this party said we were going to balance the budget by the year 2002.

We put a deadline on it to force action, to force this to become a priority. And this summer I am pleased that in July we were able to pass legislation that will do just that, make certain our budget for this Nation balances for the first time in a generation or longer.

I think that these efforts will ensure that the best days of our Nation are ahead for us and for our children and succeeding generations. My wife Susan and I are very proud parents of a 16-month-old daughter, little Suzie. And every night, as she is sleeping, I look in and feel that it is our job to make certain that her future is better than the

ones that our parents handed to us. Each generation wants to be given the chance to give the next generation hope and opportunity. That is what balancing this budget is all about.

Now, the next great issue that we face, and I believe it is one we have talked about for a long time, but the issue that we face and we need to move forward on, much like the issue of the balanced budget, is the issue of fundamental tax relief.

Now, I know, my colleagues, that when we say those words at home, people grab for their wallets. Because for years when Congress talked about tax relief and tax reform, what they really meant was we want more of your taxes. We are going to sit here in Washington and tinker with that Tax Code a little bit. And we will go home and say it is better, but what folks know at home, really, is that it makes their life more complicated.

It is the reason why today 50 percent of all taxpayers finds it necessary to seek professional help, and I do not mean psychiatric help. Some may feel they need that in trying to deal with that 5 million-word Tax Code, but 50 percent of Americans have to go to H&R Block or to an attorney or an accountant because of the complexity and the confusion that that Tax Code brings to them every year.

This, to me, is as important an issue as balancing our budget. We set a deadline to get that done, to force the issue to be resolved, and I think we can do the same with the issue of fundamental tax reform, sweeping tax reform. We need to set a deadline. Just last week we started that process. I filed legislation, H.R. 2483, that would set a deadline.

I use the analogy of my school years. I know how it was when it came time to study for an exam. It usually resulted in me thinking about it the night before the exam. And I see one of our pages walking across the back of this room nodding his head. Well, my grades reflected that. I hope his do not. But the fact is that we do need deadlines in life to force us to move and to act.

By setting the deadline in H.R. 2483 for fundamental tax reform, I think we will force this Congress and this country to come up with a better way in which we can gain the revenue we need to run the Government and the important programs of the Government, but do it in a way that does not force 50 percent of Americans to run off to H&R Block or somebody else to get help in putting together their taxes.

Now, I am pleased to report that today, and it has just been a week and a couple of days since we filed this historic legislation, 2483, that 47 Members of this Congress, this House, have moved forward to cosponsor that legislation. I am pleased with the fact that just the day before yesterday, out in front of the Capitol, Senator BROWNBACK, the senior Senator from the State of Kansas, announced that he

was putting his version of our legislation in before the U.S. Senate. So now we have a bill in both Houses to sunset the Federal Tax Code and to begin this great debate.

I am pleased with the fact that this is bipartisan legislation. In this House both Republicans and Democrats are sponsoring H.R. 2483. I am also pleased that groups outside of the Congress have already moved forward in support of our legislation to sunset the Federal Tax Code.

The most important group, in my view, in America that deals with small business and entrepreneurs, the National Federation of Independent Businesses, on Monday launched a nationwide campaign in support of legislation, our legislation, to sunset the Federal Tax Code. They have decided they are going to get a million signatures across this country to bring here to Washington to lay down in front of this Capitol to say to Members of Congress your constituents back home, Mr. Congressman or Congresswoman, they would like you to move forward on this debate on sunsetting the Federal Tax Code.

They have been joined, along with the NFIB, Americans for Hope, Growth and Opportunity, which is headed up by Steve Forbes, who in the past few years has raised the issue of a national flat tax and tax reform to a national debate. They have endorsed our proposal as well as Americans for Tax Reform, which is one of the most important organizations that have been fighting for fundamental tax reform for a long, long time now.

These organizations, along with people across the country, have called in to our office and offices across Capitol Hill and are saying, yes, we want to sunset that Tax Code, we want to begin this debate on fundamental reform of our Federal tax system. We want to do for the Tax Code what Congress did this year by balancing the budget; set a goal, involve the American people in that debate, and move this issue forward.

Now, what exactly does H.R. 2483 do? It is real simple. As a matter of fact, it is probably one of the shortest pieces of legislation in terms of verbiage we could ever find. I even understand it. I do not need to have people explain it to me, which is a blessed relief in Washington to have something so short even a Member of Congress can understand it. But it is just this long. It is less than a page of information.

And all it does is say, first, that the Internal Revenue Code is sunsetted on December 31, 2000. Three years from this New Year's Eve the entire Federal Tax Code will come to an end. It repeals 96 of 99 chapters of that code.

I make this caveat. The only thing we do not repeal in there are the provisions relating to the financing of Social Security and Medicare. I do not want to touch those two systems. The way we collect the revenue for those two programs will not be touched by

our reform of the remaining part of the Tax Code that deals with all the other provisions.

We eliminate the overwhelming majority of the 5.5 million words in that Tax Code and, frankly, eliminate the need for most, if not all, of the 113,000 folks who work at the Internal Revenue Service.

We will reduce the \$200 billion cost of tax compliance. What does that mean? It means that folks every year spend in our country \$200 billion out of their pockets every year to have somebody help them prepare their taxes, keep their records they need for their taxes, get advice and consultation on how to deal with this 5.5 million words Tax Code. That is \$200 million that families will have to spend to set aside to put for their college education of their kids, maybe to take a vacation that is long overdue, put a new roof on the house, maybe some folks will use that money, instead of preparing for the tax man, to start a new business instead, to create some new jobs in their businesses for other folks to be employed. It is a lot better way to spend those dollars than in complying with the 5.5 million-word Tax Code.

Now, I think these are important steps forward, the opportunity to sunset this Tax Code, and then to begin a great national debate, to involve citizens from across the country in choosing a new system of taxation.

Now, some, like Steve Forbes, or in this Chamber our majority leader, the gentleman from Texas, DICK ARMEY, have proposed a flat rate income tax that we could fill out on a postcard about this size. We would put down our income and a few basic deductions and send it to Washington. We would not need to fill out countless forms and deal with countless bureaucrats or countless Congressmen and women to fill out our tax forms.

There is another alternative, proposed by the gentleman from Texas, Mr. BILL ARCHER, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, or the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. BILLY TAUZIN, or the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. DAN SCHAEFER, and they propose no income taxes or no business or corporate taxes at all, just a national sales tax.

Now, those are two good ideas. I am sure there are many more out there out across this country, and once people realize we are serious about sunsetting the Tax Code, I think we will be flooded with good ideas, just as we were during the balanced budget debate on how we can move forward with a better, fairer system of taxation in this country.

But there is another reason to change, and that is a fundamental philosophical one. This current 5.5 million-word Tax Code, which is enforced by 113,000 IRS folks, which is changed and meddled with constantly by 535 Members of Congress, this does more than just cause inconvenience, it limits other personal and economic freedom,

and it discriminates against children and families and entrepreneurs.

The Tax Code encourages, as I mentioned, hundreds of billions of dollars in tax costs of preparation and it also incurs hundreds of billions of dollars in the underground economy, which we never find out about and which is never taxed and the revenue is lost to the Government.

I think most of all the complexity and unfairness of the Tax Code leads most folks back home to distrust the Tax Code. I know when I hold town meetings throughout the Finger Lakes or western New York, in Buffalo or Rochester or Syracuse, New York regions, people come to me all the time and say they do not believe in the system; it does not work, this tax system, and they lose their faith in a Congress that has put this in place or a Government that enforces it. We can change all that.

If there has ever been a reason to make change, all we have to do is walk out of this Chamber and down to the other body at the other end of this Capitol and listen to the discussion that has been going on in the committee chaired by Senator BILL ROTH from Delaware on the Senate's Committee on Finance, that has been holding hearings this week, bringing in current and former IRS agents and other experts who have been talking about the abuses of this current system and how it is unfair.

They have done it in the Senate, and earlier this year Money magazine devoted a lot of attention to this issue. And they have said that the Internal Revenue Service says that they are simply implementing the Tax Code that Congress put in place. There is no arguing the current code is too complex, but any agency with the power of the Internal Revenue Service needs to be watched very, very closely. Whether it is Money magazine or "60 Minutes", the CBS show last Sunday night, or the Senate hearings, they have been underscoring these kind of statistics, which are frightening.

The fact is that more than 8 million Americans a year receive incorrect tax bills, incorrect tax billings from the Internal Revenue Service.

□ 1430

Or the refunds are incorrect because of mistakes made by the IRS when entering information in their computers. That is 8 million wrong tax bills or refunds. That is as if every tax bill or refund was wrong for all the taxpayers of Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming; 10 States' worth of wrong taxes or wrong refunds sent out by our Government. What kind of company in the private sector would stay in business very long with those kind of statistics?

The IRS has wasted more than \$5 billion since 1986 in an effort to modernize their computers. Just think of that, they cannot even get a computer sys-

tem set up to handle all the information that comes in. These are the kinds of things that are concerning the taxpayers across this country.

In fact, in a Money magazine nationwide poll, taxpayers believe the IRS collection tactics are heavy-handed, intrusive, and outdated. As a matter of fact, 34 percent of taxpayers who have been audited said the IRS acted rudely or were asked probing questions about their lifestyles that had nothing to do with their taxes.

My colleagues in this Chamber, you know and I know, we hear it all the time from our constituents, we do not need a magazine to prove it. We do not need "60 Minutes" to prove it. And frankly, even though they are important hearings, we do not need more Senate hearings. What we need is action.

I am pleased with the fact that the IRS itself is starting to get the message. In the Washington Post today the headline is, "Beleaguered IRS Announces Steps to Curb Abuses. Agency Won't Rank District Offices on Revenue Collected Acting Chief Tells Senators." In other words, they heard all the testimony in the Senate, and the IRS is rushing out to say, OK, we will clean up our act.

It says, "The Internal Revenue Service, battered by 3 days of Senate hearings into agency abuse of taxpayers, of its own employees, yesterday announced a series of steps to ease the pressures that some IRS workers say lead to the problems. The acting commissioner, Michael Dolan, told the financial committee that they will stop ranking their district offices based on revenue collected."

What does that mean? What it means is that they are admitting what we know is the case, that there is in effect quotas, that IRS employees are told, "You are going to be graded and ranked." The offices are, so the individuals clearly, it all adds up, are ranked based on what they collect. That means there is tremendous pressure to collect more. Do not worry whether or not it is fair or unfair, just go out there and get those dollars and make those seizures.

I do not think that is the way we want our Government to work. But the Acting Commissioner Michael Dolan said, "I don't come here," to the Senate this is, the other body, "in denial. The IRS is trying very hard to make a priority of serving law-abiding taxpayers."

My colleagues, that is an impossibility. The Acting Commissioner may be going in doing a mea culpa, may be going in and saying, "We are going to make some changes," but they are temporary. They will not last. We get this every few years we go through this cycle. They cannot, because while the vast majority of folks who work with the IRS are good and honorable people, they are caught in a system that is impossible to administer. They could not, even with \$5 billion, billion with a "B",

develop a computer system to handle this whole tax system. How in the name of the good Lord could they ever come up with a system that is going to ensure that these kinds of abuses do not occur in the future? They cannot.

When you have 5½ million words in the tax system administered by 113,000 people that have such great discretion over their interpretation of those rules, when you have 535 people in Congress meddling in this, and by the way, I would point out that we do our share to make this system worse. During the decade of the 1980's, Congress changed the tax law 100 times. The 1986 tax reform alone added 100 new forms to the tax system. And even the things that we did this summer which were good, they were tax cuts, *Money* magazine says one alone, capital gains changes we made, will add 37 new lines to the capital gains form.

So when we have got all this activity going on, who loses? The taxpayer. The system will never change. The IRS Commissioner can be doing this in good faith, saying, "We are going to try harder." It will not work. It is doomed to failure. I predict that if 50 percent of Americans today are seeking help filling out their tax forms, within the next 2 years, that number will rise. It will be 51 or 52 percent. More Americans will be upset with the system.

The only solution is the solution that moves this country forward to give ourselves a better future, to open the opportunity for the next millennium to be better, the next 100 years in this Nation's history better than the last 100 years. As we enter the next millennium, the next 1,000-year cycle, would it not be wonderful to do so with a new system of taxation in this country?

We began the early years of this century putting in place the current Internal Revenue system, about 1913. My bill will sunset it on the last day of this century. We would have begun and ended this century with the Internal Revenue system we have today, and we can begin the next century with the new approach.

The logical question is: What approach do I favor and the sponsors, the 47 of us who sponsored this legislation in the House, H.R. 2483? Some of us make choices and take sides in the debate: Should it be a sales tax or flat-rate income tax or any other tax? I do not. I think any system, just about any system, is better than the one we have today.

H.R. 2483 sunsets the code effective December 31, 2000, protects Social Security and Medicare. We do not touch the funding of those two systems. But it gives the American people an opportunity that is all too rare in this country, one that we are trying to do more of in this new Republican-dominated Congress: Give them, the American people, our employers, the opportunity to be involved in changing the tax system.

I am excited about this. I think this is an opportunity for the Members of

this House and of the other body to look at the American people and say, we are going to shoot the gun to begin the race. We set the goal line down there, but we are going to let you determine how that race is run.

We want the American people to come forward with their ideas on reforming, fundamental reform of the Tax Code. We want their ideas on whether they support a flat-rate income tax, a national sales tax, or some other form of taxation. But the important thing is beginning this debate and this race.

I am hopeful that this Congress will consider H.R. 2483 and our Senate companion bill this year. If we do so, that will give us 3 years to involve the American people in this dialog on the fundamental change we want to undertake. It will also give us 3 years to ponder what kind of country do we want moving into the next century.

Do we want one that is driven by Washington-mandated dictates? Do we want one where we in this Congress or bureaucrats or Federal agencies determine outcomes for our families or our businesses or our futures? Or, on the other hand, would we rather have a system of taxes that allows the greatness of this country to flow from the American people, not from Washington, DC? Will we want a Tax Code that allows entrepreneurs and small businessmen and women to achieve all the success they want in their lives? Will we have a system that will allow people to employ their friends and their neighbors and relatives and people down the street in their businesses, creating more hope and growth and opportunity across the country?

I think that this issue of fundamental sweeping tax reform, setting aside the current Tax Code with a new system of fairness, combined with our effort to balance the budget and to stay the course on controlling wasteful Washington spending, these will give my little 16-month-old daughter Suzie and children across this country like her the opportunity to live and work in what will again be in the next century the great Nation that we have been in this century.

There are many other challenges we are going to face as a country. If we can solve problems like the deficit that we have been running up, address the debt issue, which the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NEUMANN] in this Chamber is working so tirelessly to do in his legislation to be able to pay down our Nation's indebtedness so we are not burdening the future generations with that indebtedness that we are running up today, and if we can fundamentally change this Tax Code, throw it out, come up with a system that unleashes the greatness of this country, I think the best days of this Nation are truly ahead of us.

I look forward to working with my colleagues as we see this issue to fruition.

## CAMPAIGN FINANCE SYSTEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SCARBOROUGH] is recognized for 30 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I want to just say that I support fully the efforts of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAXON]. I certainly was honored to be at the press conference earlier this week when we saw a man who actually dared to look ahead to the next century and dared to challenge what the existing status quo is and say, we can do better; we as a country can demand more from our Government, we can demand more from our tax collectors, and we can prepare for the 21st century now. And I think my colleague has got a great idea.

I also want to comment, though, on some statements that were made earlier by our friends on the other side of the aisle regarding what they claim are their efforts to clean up the campaign finance system.

We heard one after another come up expressing shock and sadness over the current state of the campaign finance system. And it reminded me of an old song that I used to listen to in the 1970's. It was by the Stylistics, and the song was called "Make Up To Break Up." I think we can adapt the music to that song to something the Democrats could sing, and they could call it "Make Laws To Break Laws."

I say that because here we have a group of people that have profited from what the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, *Newsweek* have chronicled as perhaps the greatest fund-raising abuses in the history of this republic, who are now trying to paint themselves as reformers.

I do not fear new laws. I do not fear a campaign finance overhaul. I think it is good. I think it is good for us to reassess time in and time out what is best for this country. But what I do fear is the level of hypocrisy and disingenuousness that makes Americans cynical about the type of government that they have in Washington, DC.

Here we have an unprecedented abuse of campaign finance laws by a group of people who are now saying, "Let us make some more laws," instead of saying, "Let us abide by the laws we already have on the books and hold those people accountable that broke the law in 1996."

The news people have told us sordid tales about how the DNC, the Democratic National Committee, laundered money through organizations and improperly used Federal agencies to help in their reelection efforts. In fact, the Washington Post, New York Times, *Newsweek*, and others have told about how the Democrats used the Energy